

1821, an important day, and yesterday as we in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States mapped the future of the age of space we did not forget the anniversaries of two countries the history of which stretches back the many centuries.

How long the Byelorussian people have lived in their homeland in northeastern Europe is not clearly established. It has been over a thousand years. Long before the Russians had an independent state the Byelorussians had a strong, proud sovereign government. In the 16th century, however, the country was overrun and became part of the Czar's domain.

Happily, however, independence returned for a brief time after centuries of suffering and yesterday was the anniversary of that March 25, 1918, on which the Byelorussian people proclaimed their independence. The Byelorussians are a fine people. Many of them have come to our shores and are our worthy and highly regarded fellow Americans. Every American hopes and prays that soon the land of the Byelorussians again will be free and the heel of the Russian oppressors removed.

Yesterday also marked the 143d anniversary since a band of Greek patriots successfully rose up in arms against their Turkish subjugators and began the struggle which was to lead to an independent Greek state. On March 25, 1821, a group of peasants, led by the archbishop of Patras and armed with clubs, slings, scythes, and axes, struck at the Ottoman garrison at Kalavryta. From this town, the rebellion spread rapidly throughout the land. Victory, though, was not rapidly achieved. Turkish troops, aided by the Khedive of Egypt, soon checked the liberators and began a reconquest of lost territory.

Because of the execution of the Greek Orthodox patriarch, Gregorios of Constantinople, and the subsequent massacre of hundreds of Christians, the nations of Christendom became cognizant of the strife and soon began sending aid, both private and governmental, to the beleaguered patriots. From the United States came many volunteers to fight alongside their brothers in democracy. Shiploads of food and medical supplies were also donated and sent by the sympathetic American public.

Only through the intercession of a joint British-French-Russian fleet which proceeded to destroy the blockading Ottoman navy were the Greeks accorded complete victory. Recognized as independent by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople, September 1829, the Greek nation emerged sovereign and free on May 11, 1832, created and sanctioned by the Convention of London.

Since independence, the Greeks have had to face many dire circumstances, detrimental to their progress. The holocaust of World War II was perhaps the most devastating. Having defied and defeated the invading Italian armies in 1940, the Greek forces were totally outnumbered and overpowered by the Nazi German troops the following year. Then followed 3½ years of brutality, terrorism, massacres, and starvation. Towns were

obliterated, cities stripped of industries. And yet, the people fought on, defiant in their action, refusing to submit to the conquering warlords.

When the Germans were driven out by an Anglo-Greek force, the Government looked forward to a peaceful period of reconstruction. External factors, however, disrupted all preconceived plans. Backed by Soviet Russia and its satellites, Communist guerrilla bands began a series of armed raids, eventually seizing much of the countryside and challenging the Government to open warfare. With aid sent once more from the United States, the loyal troops rallied around their late beloved King, Paul I, and totally defeated the terrorists.

Today Greece is enjoying a period of economic development. Vast industrial projects now dominate the city skyline. Tourism, an integral part of the national budget, continues to expand; for the beauties of the Grecian temples, of the Aegean Islands and dramatic presentations of the Grecian poets and playwrights, are always drawing attractions for everyone. The Greek merchant marine is enlarged yearly, carrying tonnage to all parts of the globe. As a member of NATO, the Greek armed services are recognized as an efficient fighting force, capable of defending their homeland and the territories of their comembers.

We in the United States are indebted to the Greeks for many things—for governmental principles, art, science, and plays. But most of all, through the Greek immigrant who came to our shores to find a new life, we have discovered and adopted his customs and incorporated them as contributions to the American way of life. Therefore, I am proud to add my congratulations to the Greek people as they celebrate this patriotic national holiday and wish them continuous success and prosperity for the future.

Among my efficient and dedicated congressional secretaries, a most valuable member of my staff, is American-born Frances Patsoureas, in whose veins courses the proud blood of the land of Plato, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Phidias, and the other immortals of Greece.

#### THE LATE ANDY FRAIN

(Mr. LIBONATI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, one of our celebrated native Chicagoans, Mr. Andy Frain, who made ushering a science, died on March 25, in St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minn. He was 59 years old. Mr. Frain was a product of Chicago's "back of the yards" area, at 37th and Lowe Avenue. He came from humble circumstances and a large family—17 children.

It was natural that he learned the basic talents for ushering from his mother who marshaled, guided, and controlled her large brood in unit formation. In his early career, he was employed at the White Sox park, renting seat cushions at 10 cents per cushion—after hours collecting the same, as well as the empty pop bottles lying around the seating area of the park.

Through the influential interest of Mr. Philip K. Wrigley and Bill Veeck, he was promoted into ushering people at the games. There has not been a major event in any of the sports, religious, cultural, or mass-meeting programs held in major cities where his ushering services were not contracted for. He established offices in 17 major cities, with headquarters at 1817 West Madison Street, Chicago. In his hiring, he emphasized the employment of young men of high school and college age for this work, thereby aiding thousands of young men and young girls to pursue their careers in education through college, by ushering. There are many outstanding and important people in life who are indebted to him for their financial start, including clergymen, physicians, attorneys, government officials, industrialists, scholars, and scientists.

Andy Frain realized the necessity for organized ushering upon witnessing several rioting and milling crowds at affairs where a disciplined, unified programing was lacking. The hundreds of gate crashers who edged their way into the park without tickets, were the cause of most of the trouble, because of their disturbance of the seating patterns.

Dishonest gatemen passed persons through for a little bribe, and timid doorkeepers passed through formidable "toughs" in fear of bodily harm, but Andy Frain changed all of this by teaching a semimilitary organization that saw to it that no one passed who did not hold a bona fide ticket, and no one was seated who did not have the proper ticket for that seat. He realized that the responsibilities were great to best serve the public interest, but his men were rugged and determined that the rules were the same for everyone and must be kept, in order to control the situation for which they were hired.

The greatest problems were experienced at national political conventions, whereat persons presented themselves at the gate with courtesy letters written by a powerful "political," expecting the holder to gain admittance. But to Andy Frain this was only an invitation to be more guarded in his vigilance and that of his men, and the bearers of such requests were denied admittance. Certainly he gained the enmity of some individuals, including leaders; on the other hand, he earned the respect of his employers because of his efficiency and honesty of purpose. Andy Frain's trained corps received its instructions prior to the event and rehearsed their respective duties before the crowds arrived. Their handling of the situation was like clockwork in its precision. A blueprint study of each section was delivered to the individual usher assigned to that area. Andy Frain was a genius in his work and we know that his sons, who have been schooled by him to take over his enterprise, will function with the same perfection as their dad. Andy Frain died of a heart attack, while in Rochester for a physical checkup. There is no question but that he ailed for 4 years and 1 week; since the day that he was waiting for the arrival of his wife by plane at Miami, Fla., when he learned of her death in the plane crash over Tell City, Ind. From

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that day to the day of his death, his path of life was only a transitory one—a way of being united in her embrace again.

To him, his wife's death ended life's dream. Although his children were a comforting influence, the loss of his lovely wife was too great a sadness to bear—and so, with a lingering weakness of will, he awaited death.

God will be good to this fine, upright man who raised the level of a humble service to that of public admiration, and it provided an avenue of opportunity for the youth of the land to earn moneys to pay their way through college. The fine example he set for youngsters and the advice and guidance that he gave to them contributed much to their later successful careers in life.

We, the members of the Illinois delegation, extend our heartfelt condolences to his daughter, Cornelia Bridget, and to his five sons—Ardy, Junior, Michael, Peter, Patrick, and Francis. The Nation and its youth have lost a valuable benefactor and friend.

The high esteem in which he was held is reflected in the following articles appearing in the Chicago Tribune, Thursday, March 26:

ANDREW FRAIN, USHER CHIEF, IS DEAD AT 60;  
MANY LEADERS STARTED WITH CHAIN

(By George Blase)

Andrew Thomas Frain, 60, head of the Andy Frain Usher Service and nationally known expert in the handling of crowds, died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.

Mr. Frain, who was known as Andy to the thousands of young men who worked for him, as well as to sports, political, and other celebrities, died of a heart attack.

#### WIFE DIES IN CRASH

He had been in ill health since his wife, Mrs. Dolly Frain, died on March 17, 1960, with 62 other persons in a plane crash near Tell City, Ind.

Despite his illness, Mr. Frain remained active in his organization. He directed the handling of the crowd at the Sonny Liston-Cassius Clay heavyweight championship fight on February 25 in Miami Beach. He was making plans to direct the ushering service for the Kentucky Derby in May.

#### RETURNS FROM FLORIDA

Mr. Frain, who had been staying at his winter home in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., arrived home at 6649 Navajo Avenue, Lincolnwood, on March 12 and went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., on March 18.

More than 50,000 young men had worked for Mr. Frain since he formed the blue clad usher organization 40 years ago at Wrigley Field. At one time he had offices in 26 cities but recent years curtailed his operations, continuing services in Louisville, Ky., Minneapolis, Miami, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Lawyers, priests, FBI agents, public officials, doctors, dentists, business executives, newspaper and magazine writers, and thousands of others started their careers while working for Mr. Frain and paying their tuition in high school and college.

#### ONCE EMPLOYED BISHOP

Bishop Cletus P. O'Donnell, auxiliary bishop and vicar general of the Chicago Catholic archdiocese, was one of the young men from Chicago who helped Mr. Frain take over the Kentucky Derby in Louisville in 1934 and 1935. Bishop O'Donnell, who remained one of Mr. Frain's close personal friends, recalled that Mr. Frain helped him and many others receive their education.

State's Attorney Daniel P. Ward worked for Mr. Frain during his college days.

Mr. Frain was known to pay the tuition of young men who encountered financial problems with the promise that the payments would be kept secret.

#### FRIEND OF MAYOR

Mr. Frain, who liked to boast that, "I was born back o' the yards," was a lifelong friend of Mayor Daley. Mr. Frain, Daley, and Stephen M. Bailey, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were classmates at the Nativity of Our Lord School at 653 West 37th Street. He was 1 of 16 children.

The city council yesterday unanimously passed a memorial resolution honoring Mr. Frain as "a great Chicagoan" and "a man always willing to help someone in need."

Mr. Frain was the first honorary member of the Chicago Newspaper Reporters Association, and in 1960 was honored with a plaque for his "friendship to all members of the newspaper profession."

He was known as Andy to at least four Presidents of the United States and became acquainted with Prince Rainier of Monaco.

#### STARTED AT 12

He began his career at the age of 12, renting seat cushions at Comiskey Park. He received his start in ushering when William Wright, Jr., owner of the Cubs, loaned him \$5,000 to buy uniforms.

Mr. Frain is survived by a daughter, Cornelia Bridget, 15; five sons, Andrew D., 30; Michael B., 24; Peter B., 20; Patrick F., 17; and Francis D., 16; five grandchildren; and a sister.

Mass will be said at 11 a.m. Monday in Querr of All Saints Catholic Church, 6280 Sauganash Avenue. The wake will be held in the chapel at 6150 North Cicero Avenue.

#### ANDY FRAIN

Back in the 1920's during the golden era of sport, a young man from Chicago's back of the yards donned a distinctive blue and gold uniform and started finding seats for spectators at sports events. Yesterday he died in the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., but long before his death Andy Frain had made his name synonymous with ushering as the master manipulator of crowds.

Chicago was the Frain home base, the city where he first brought order out of chaos at baseball games and every other sporting event which drew large crowds. But the Frain technique of crowd control extended his enterprise at one time to 25 other major cities and into the arena of national political conventions. His ability to handle the issuance of tickets to hordes of politicians at the 1960 Republican Convention in Chicago established Andy as without peer in this area of nervous sensibilities.

To the public, Andy Frain will always be the taper young usher who makes sure that the spectator gets to the correct seat in a large arena. To many other Chicagoans—lawyers and doctors, judges and priests, politicians and newspapermen—who once wore the uniform of old Frain U. Andy will be remembered as the kid who never finished grammar school but made it possible for them to go to college.

With the thousands of friends that Andy had, they'll be needing the ushers at his wake.

#### PRESIDENT SUKARNO OF INDONESIA

MR. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

MR. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it was with some considerable interest I noted on the United Press International

Wire Service that President Sukarno of Indonesia has told the United States to "go to hell" with our aid.

I would like to respectfully suggest that the State Department convey to Sukarno our belief that anyone who has had dealings with Sukarno has already been there.

Certainly, he has turned his formerly rich country into a living hell, no longer able to feed its people nor take care of their needs.

While his people go hungry, while his workers look for homes and schools, Sukarno's only answer to these pressing problems is to bully a smaller neighbor, Malaysia, and to waste the labor of his people on weapons and destruction.

At a time when the world needs creative effort, Indonesia's leader is bent only on destroying that which he cannot control.

We have been mollicoddling this minor league Hitler long enough. By his latest words and deeds, Sukarno has confirmed the wise decision of the Congress last year to cut off aid to Indonesia except when the President deems such assistance vital to the interests of the United States.

I was happy to have introduced this amendment and to have it enacted into law.

After Sukarno's latest outburst, I think President Johnson will agree that there is nothing vital to our interests in continuing any aid to Sukarno.

#### CUBA

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express myself as being in wholehearted disagreement with the amazing, incredible, and dismaying remarks regarding American foreign policy of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made on the Senate floor yesterday wherein he has indicated in regard to Cuba that Castro is here to stay; that we will not fight to oust him because it is not worth it, and has implied that such a policy is called "daring thinking" for America, a policy I might say that invites surrender on the installment plan of the rest of the free world to communism bit by bit and piece by piece.

May the Lord help us should this sort of policy be in effect—

MR. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

MR. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's remarks are directed to a Member of the other body, which is a violation of the rules of the House.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair will say that under the rules no Member may refer to a Member of the other body, or to a speech another Member has made in that body.

The gentleman from New Hampshire will proceed in order.

MR. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

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The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I had no intention to violate the rules of the House. The speech is a matter of record. It was made by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and I do not know how I could refer to it otherwise. The speech is in the RECORD, and it is before us at our seats.

May I inquire as to how I may now properly refer to the speech and disassociate myself from its views without referring to its author?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has stated what the rules of the House are. The Chair did not use the word "violate." The Chair did not go that far. The Chair simply says reference to a Member of the other body is not proper, and is not consistent with the rules of the House. The gentleman was recognized to proceed in order.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will, of course, accord with the rule and I will therefore refer only to prominently publicized remarks appearing on the front pages of the Nation's newspapers of last night and this morning.

Mr. Speaker, although I am not a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I feel obliged to express outspoken disagreement with and rejection of certain prominently publicized remarks alleged to constitute "daring thinking" on our Cuban policy. I am amazed to hear coexistence with Communist governments and military buildup in this hemisphere urged upon Americans before the world.

The elimination of Communist control of Cuba and Communist export of subversion from this island throughout Latin and South America should be our No. 1 hemispheric foreign policy objective. In this, there should be no compromise, nor equivocation in our determination to strangle the Castro government in Cuba on the vine by an economic quarantine enforced on the high seas against all cargoes except food and medical supplies.

To urge upon our people and to tell the world that Castro is here to stay but it is not too important a matter and that we should proceed with other hemispheric tasks despite the Communist buildup in Cuba is so wrong, so lacking in principle, and so destructive of the national morale that it is incredible to hear. This is not daring thinking at all. It is just plain nonsense if not worse.

A fair question to ask these days is how far must sheer intellectualism destroy America's determination to remain free? How far are we to yield to the concept that because standing firm for freedom may involve confrontations that may risk limited war, which might escalate into nuclear war, that we should just lie down and surrender to Communist evil all over the world since the risk of war in the nuclear age is too great?

Mr. Speaker, if the formula of surrender on the installment plan is to include countries in our own backyard it will undermine the national security, render the hemisphere permanently penetrated by Communist military op-

erations aimed at our destruction, and lose for freedom the remainder of the free world, bit by bit, chunk by chunk, not only in far-off places, but right here in our own hemisphere. This is an invitation to communism to steal the rest of the world and an announcement that we will not fight to prevent this.

On the street, among ordinary good Americans there are more simple phrases to describe such a program for surrender. In this dismay that follows the shock of reading such remarks comes incredulity—disbelief. This is abdication of honor and principle, afraid to risk a confrontation. Americans are not afraid. Yet, it is impossible to avoid the inference from the mere advocacy of such a policy in relation to Communist confrontation that the United States is either too scared or too "intelligent" to risk a showdown with communism in defense of our way of life. If this is to be American policy and posture, the Communists will go right on stealing the world until the balance of power has shifted to the Communist bloc, and once this happens we can rest assured we will receive an ultimatum to surrender or face nuclear obliteration. I want no part of it.

#### BEEF IMPORT CONTROL

(Mr. FOREMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a bill he has introduced.)

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, regardless of many recent statements by the Department of Agriculture and other high administration officials expressing sympathy, and proposing superficial measures supposedly designed to control the ever-increasing flow of meat imports into this country, very little action has been forthcoming to correct this critical problem facing our domestic beef and mutton producers.

Indeed, those of us representing beef and mutton producing areas were surprised and dismayed at the recent proposal made by the Departments of State and Agriculture to curb the onslaught of foreign beef and mutton. This voluntary agreement entered into last month with Argentina and New Zealand would supposedly reduce beef product imports by the United States to 6 percent below the 1963 level. However, the 1963 import level was 110 percent above the 1961 level. Certainly it would seem that when a domestic industry is clearly suffering from imports, as in the case of the meat producing industry of this country, action which pegs the import level at the highest level in the history of the Nation is definitely unrealistic, if not irresponsible.

In the State of Texas alone, during 1962, the returns from the sale of cattle and calves amounted to over \$675 million. This was from the sale of 4,675,000 head of cattle. In the past few years, the cash receipts from marketing cattle and calves in Texas has increased by 60 percent, but the profit margins have been on a downward trend. Reliable economic analysis shows that the present level of

imports has reduced domestic cattle prices by \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight. Still, the industry is operating under tariff rates laid down more than 30 years ago, and even those rates have been cut by 50 percent by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Beef importation has been increasing at a dangerous rate for the last several years. In 1956, imports equaled only 1.6 percent of the domestic production, but in 1962, imports had jumped above 12 percent of domestic production. Not only have the present import rates had a depressing effect on the price structure of the industry, but also, the future for cattle prices looks bleak.

Certainly, with the conditions now facing the cattle industry, and with conditions that appear to be steadily growing worse, it would seem that the proper path for the Government to take would be one seeking relief for the domestic livestock industry, not to make permanent a bad situation.

Because of the seriousness of the plight facing the domestic beef and mutton industries, and because of the lack of constructive action on the part of the administration, I am introducing a bill that is designed to establish a realistic set of import quotas for beef, lamb, and goat meat, and pork. These quotas are set up by averaging the imports of these meat products over the last 5 years. The bill will also allow an increase in imports once the market price of the affected products reach or exceed the parity price.

The proposed bill:

H.R. 10644

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Meat and Meat Products Import Limitation Act of 1964".*

Sec. 2. Subpart B of part 2 of schedule 1 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Tariff Schedules of the United States; 28 F.R., part II, page 19, Aug. 17, 1963) is amended by striking out "headnote" and inserting in lieu thereof "headnotes", and by adding after headnote 1 the following new headnote:

"2. (a) BASIC QUOTAS ON MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this headnote, the quantity of articles in each category listed in this paragraph which may be entered in any calendar quarter beginning after December 31, 1964, shall not exceed:

"(i) In the case of articles specified in item 106.10 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat), 168,500,000 pounds.

"(ii) In the case of articles specified in item 106.20 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep (other than lambs)), 12,850,000 pounds.

"(iii) In the case of articles specified in item 106.30 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat), 3,200,000 pounds.

"(iv) In the case of sausages (other than sausages in chief value of pork), specified in items 107.20 and 107.25, 550,000 pounds.

"(v) In the case of articles specified in items 107.40, 107.45, 107.50, 107.55, and 107.60 (relating to certain prepared or preserved beef and veal), 28,700,000 pounds.

"(b) ADJUSTMENT OF QUOTAS.—

"(i) BEEF AND VEAL.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for cattle (not including calves) equals or exceeds the average parity price for such cattle, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the

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close of such period the quotas specified in paragraph (a) with respect to the categories set forth in subparagraphs (i), (iv), and (v) of such paragraph are hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota for any such category shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in the applicable subparagraph as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of cattle (not including calves) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 7,352,000,000 pounds.

"(ii) MUTTON.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for sheep (not including lambs and yearlings) equals or exceeds the average parity price for such sheep, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the close of such period the quota specified in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) is hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in such subparagraph (ii) as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of sheep (not including lambs and yearlings) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 35,000,000 pounds.

"(iii) LAMB.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for lambs (including yearlings) equals or exceeds the average parity price for such lambs, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the close of such period the quota specified in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) is hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in such subparagraph (iii) as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of lambs (including yearlings) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 350,000,000 pounds.

"(iv) DETERMINATIONS.—

"(A) For purposes of this paragraph, the average price received for any article for any 6-month period, and the average parity price for such article for such period, shall be determined by averaging the appropriate figures (as published by the Secretary of Agriculture) for each of the 6 months in such period.

"(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of the commercial slaughter of any article for any period shall be made on the basis of dressed weight and shall be made on the basis of data for the continental United States (excluding Alaska).

"(C) All determinations required by this paragraph shall be made by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall be final. All determinations required by this paragraph with respect to any 6-month period shall be made not later than the 35th day after the close of such period. If such determinations result in an increased quota, the Secretary of Agriculture shall immediately certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of such increased quota.

"(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(i) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—The operation of this headnote shall be suspended with respect to any period which the President declares to be a period of national emergency.

"(ii) NATURAL DISASTERS TO LIVESTOCK.—The operation of this headnote shall be suspended (or the quota increased) with respect to a category specified in paragraph (a) if the President determines that because of a natural disaster to the livestock in the United States from which articles like the articles specified in such category are produced, the United States supplies thereof are inadequate to meet demand at reasonable prices to domestic consumers therefor. Such suspension or increase shall be for such pe-

riod, and any such increase shall be in such amount, as may be necessary to meet such demand, as determined and proclaimed by the President. Any determination by the President under this subsection shall be final.

"(iii) SMALL ENTRIES.—For purposes of this headnote, any individual entry having an entry weight of 25 pounds or less shall not be taken into account.

"(d) PRORATION OF QUOTA OVER CALENDAR QUARTERS.—If the Secretary of Agriculture determines with respect to any category specified in paragraph (a) that the articles in such category are being imported and placed in the market at such times as to disrupt the orderly operation of such market, he shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thereafter, the calendar quarter quota for such category shall be prorated over each such quarter on such monthly (or more frequent basis) as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary to prevent the disruption of the orderly operation of such market.

"(e) ENTRY WEIGHT.—For purposes of this headnote, the number of pounds taken into account with respect to the entry of any article shall be the number of pounds at which such article is entered for customs purposes."

Sec. 3. No trade agreement or other international agreement heretofore or hereafter entered into by the United States shall be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of this Act.

CUBA

(Mr. DEROUNIAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, following the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. WYMAN), with whose remarks I agree completely, I just want to say that the oracle in the other body who made what he thought was a world shaking pronouncement yesterday is probably getting a medal cast for him by Castro in Cuba today.

#### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE OF THE AGED

(Mr. GURNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, providing adequate medical care for those of our citizens over 65 is of particular interest to me and the people of the 11th District, many of whom are retired and live on small, fixed incomes.

Several proposals have been advanced. Perhaps the most widely known plan provides for an extension of social security contributions to issue mandatory fixed insurance.

The latest social security plan, however, does not assist our older citizens in paying the surgical fees; in short, the doctor bills. The hospital coverage is also inadequate.

There are several other specific areas in which the so-called King-Anderson bill does not provide sufficient medical coverage.

Furthermore, the coverage is rigid and cannot be altered to provide a plan to suit individual needs.

I have today introduced a bill to provide medical and hospital care of the

aged through a system of voluntary health insurance.

I believe this plan is far superior to the King-Anderson approach because it makes possible much greater coverage and less cost.

Furthermore, after this plan becomes effective, the volume of policies issued by the various private insurance companies may well lower premiums and make possible even greater coverage.

#### PROCEDURES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have been granted a special order for 10 minutes today to discuss House procedures.

I was very disturbed yesterday to hear the majority leader in defense of the unwarranted procedure being employed to bring out the cotton-wheat bill and defend it on the ground that the House majority should be able to work its will. I am deeply disturbed whether this defense that the majority leader used came from lack of thinking the matter through, which is almost as dangerous as if he had thought it through, because the essence of representative government is that the majority work its will after study, discussion, and debate. The whole reason for rules of procedure is how a matter shall be studied and debated. It was never intended that the Congress or any parliamentary body that is independent should simply work the will of the majority. Under Hitler and under Stalin the parliamentary system existed, but the difference there was that the majority worked its will without debate and discussion.

#### WHEAT SALES TO THE COMMUNISTS

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, while the East German Government was sending three unarmed U.S. airmen to their graves and three others to the hospital, U.S. taxpayers were financing wheat sales to the same Communist regime to the tune of more than \$2,500,000.

On January 28, a T-39 U.S. Air Force transport was shot down by an East German fighter plane over the East German border, and three airmen aboard died.

Within the preceding week—starting January 20—the U.S. Government approved export subsidy payments of more than \$1,250,000 on wheat shipments to East Germany.

The criminal act by the East German Communists on January 28 did not slow the subsidy wheels a bit.

Two days later, on January 30, an additional export subsidy payment of over \$98,000 was approved for more wheat to East Germany.

By March 5, the U.S. Government had approved export subsidy payments of \$2,722,386 on wheat shipments to East